

correlated with the reduction of the wings. The male hypopygium is virtually identical in both forms.

The antennae in the unique type of typical *hannai* were not clearly discernible. In the present fly, this organ is exceedingly reduced, there being only five or six separate segments; the basal fusion-segment is large and massive, with two or three unfused segments beyond, the last being the longest. Wing venation of male similarly variable, normally with R_2 longer than R_{1+2} ; R_3 entire; R_{4+5} long-fused, subequal in length to cell R_4 ; cell 1st M_2 closed; cell M_1 present, from twice to three times its petiole. In cases, the tip of R_3 is atrophied and cell M_2 is open by the atrophy of M . In still more abnormal specimens, still other veins are deformed or atrophied at their tips. In the female, the wings are reduced to short, strongly infuscated stubs, about 2.5 to 3 times as long as wide, the venation totally distorted.

Holotype, male, POINT BARROW, ALASKA, June–August, 1950 (N. A. Weber), Collector's No. 2641; United States National Museum. *Allotopotype*, female, July 27, 1949 (Weber), No. 2515. *Paratopotypes*, male and female, June–August, 1950 (Weber), Nos. 2640, 2641, 2644; 18 males and females, July 7–23, 1952 (P. D. Hurd); July 27–30, 1949 (Weber), Nos. 2515, 2528, 2534. *Paratypes*, 1 male, West Anaktuvuk Pass, 68° , $20'$ N. Lat., 151° , $30'$ W. Long., 1949 (Weber); 1 male, Umiat, Upper Colville River, Alaska, 68° N. Lat., 160° W. Long., 1950 (Weber), Collector's No. 2605.

RELEASES OF RECENTLY IMPORTED INSECT PARASITES AND PREDATORS IN CALIFORNIA—1954-55

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The following list, reporting the first field releases of imported species of parasites and predators by the Department of Biological Control, supplements a preceding report¹ covering the years 1952 and 1953. The year of first release is 1955 unless otherwise indicated.

Several species listed in the 1952-53 report under the generic name only have since been named or identified as follows:

Bothriocraera sp. = *Bothriocraera bicolor* Compere and Zinna

Haltichella sp. = *Hockeria rubra* (Ashmead)

Horogenes sp. = *Horogenes molestae* (Uchida)

Pseudaphycus sp. = *Pseudaphycus perdignus* Compere and Zinna

Host and Parasites or Predators	Origin	Area or County of Release
MYELOIS VENIPARS Dyar <i>Phanerotoma dentata</i> (Panzer)* ²	France	Riverside
NOCTUIDAE (various armyworms and cutworms)		
<i>Euplectrus plathypenae</i> Howard	Texas	Southern California, Monterey
<i>Incamiya chilensis</i> Aldrich	Chile	Riverside, Kern
CIRCULIFER TENELLUS (Baker)		
<i>Aphelinoidea</i> sp. "M"*	Morocco	San Joaquin, Antelope, and Imperial Valleys
<i>Aphelinoidea</i> sp. "O"*	Morocco	"
<i>Aphelinoidea</i> sp. "S"*	Spain	"
<i>Lymaenon</i> sp. "E"*	Egypt	"
<i>Lymaenon</i> sp. "Y"*	Egypt	"
<i>Oligosita</i> sp. "E"	Egypt	"
THERIOAPHIS MACULATA (Buckton)		
<i>Aphelinus semiflavus</i> Howard	Europe	Southern California, San Joaquin Valley
<i>Praon palitans</i> Muesebeck	Europe, Near East	"
<i>Trioxyis utilis</i> Muesebeck	Europe, Near East	"
APHIDIDAE (various)		
<i>Aphelinus toxopteraphidis</i> Kurdjumov*	Hong Kong	Orange, Ventura, Monterey
<i>Aphidius</i> sp.*	Europe	Sutter, Monterey
<i>Chilomenes sexmaculata</i> (Fabricius)* ²	India	General
COCCUS HESPERIDUM Linnaeus		
<i>Metaphycus</i> sp. "C"*	South China	Tulare
SAISSETIA OLEAE (Bernard)		
<i>Hyperaspis globosa</i> Casey	Mexico	Southern California
AONIDIELLA AURANTII (Maskell)		
<i>Aphytis immaculatus</i> Compere	Formosa	Orange, San Diego
<i>Pentilia</i> sp. near <i>nigella</i> Weise	Mexico	Southern California
<i>Pentilia</i> sp.	Honduras	"
ASPIDIOTUS LATANIAE Signoret		
<i>Spiliconis picticornis</i> Banks*	Hong Kong	

LEPIDOSAPHES BECKII (Newman)

<i>Aphytis immaculatus</i> Compere*	Formosa	Orange, San Diego
<i>Prospaltella</i> sp. near <i>elongata</i> Dozier*	Iran	Riverside

PLANOCOCCUS CITRI (Risso)

<i>Acroaspidea myrmicoides</i> Compere and Zinna ³	Trinidad	Ventura
<i>Brumus suturalis</i> (Fabricius) ²	Pakistan	San Diego, Santa Barbara

TETRANYCHIDAE AND ERIOPHYIDAE
(various)

<i>Stethorus punctillum</i> Weise	Turkey	Ventura, San Diego
<i>Stethorus</i> sp.	Guatemala	Southern California
<i>Typhlodromus floridanus</i> Muma	Guatemala	"

* First releases made in 1954.

¹ Pan-Pacific Entom. 31, 2, 90-92, 1955.

² Received from Entomology Research Branch, U.S.D.A.

³ Received from Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Fontana, California.

BOOK REVIEW

THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS, Volume One: Invertebrates, by Reginald Wagstaffe and J. Havelock Fidler. xiii + 205 pages, 139 text figures. Philosophical Library, New York. 1955. Price \$10.00.

At least a third of this volume treats methods of preserving insect specimens. Those pertaining to each major taxonomic group are taken up in phylogenetic order. An appendix gives details on apparatus, reagents, labels, storage methods, etc.

The authors are British and recommend technique commonly used, at least in the past, in their country and seldom elsewhere. This is particularly the case with their recommendations for pinned specimens. The numerous line drawings, and accompanying text, almost invariably indicate that such specimens should be glued, or pinned, belly-down on cards. Alternatives are not discussed. Such cards are supported on short English-style pins and only a brief mention is made of 'continental' length pins which are standard for the world outside of England and some of the countries of its Commonwealth. The authors erroneously state on page 150 that the longer pins are "at present exceedingly difficult to obtain."

The publishers are to be condemned, at least by entomologists, for offering this work on the American market. It is to be hoped that the high price for so small a volume will serve to discourage its use by beginners, teachers, and others who may be unprepared to discriminate between accepted and non-accepted methods of mounting insects. In defense of the authors, it might be said that their apparent intention was to instruct the British user and not to provide a universal guidebook.—E. S. Ross, *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.*